GLOSSARY OF PAINT TERMS

Abrasive Media	The material used in abrasive blasting to remove surface contaminants. Examples of abrasive media are sand, iron shot, crushed iron slag, glass beads or ground nut shells.
Accelerated Weathering	A test designed to simulate but at the same time intensify and accelerate the destructive action of natural outdoor weathering.
Activator	The curing agent of a two component coating system.
Adhesion	The degree of attachment between a paint film and the underlying material to which it is in contact (substrate).
Air Drying	The most common form of curing a coating in which drying takes place by oxidation or solvent evaporation by simple exposure to air without heat or catalyst.
Air Entrapment	The inclusion of air bubbles in liquid paint or a paint film.
Airless Spray	A spraying system in which paint is atomized using high hydraulic pressure rather than compressed air.
Alkali	An aqueous liquid which has a pH value of between 7 an 14. A base or caustic material.
Alkali Burn	A condition that occurs when the alkalinity in fresh masonry causes the breakdown of a paint's binder, resulting in color loss and overall deterioration of the paint film.
Alligatoring	Surface imperfections of a coating film having the wrinkled appearance of alligator skin.
Ambient Temperature	Room temperature or the existing temperature of the surroundings.
Anchor Pattern	The surface profile generated by abrasive blasting or some power tool cleaning. The distance between peaks and valleys of the blast profile.
Backer Rod	An extruded foam rod that is typically placed in joints that are deeper than 1/2" to fill in some of the space before the sealant is applied. Foam backer rods come in a variety of diameters, ranging from 1/8" to 3/4".

Barrier Coat	A coating used to isolate a paint system either from the surface to which it is applied or a previous coating for the purpose of increasing adhesion or insuring compatibility.
Biocide	A biologically active paint and caulk additive designed to keep bacteria from spoiling the paint or caulk during storage; or to keep mildew from growing on the applied paint.
Blast Cleaning	The cleaning and roughing of a surface by the use of sand, artificial grit or fine metal shot which is projected at a surface by compressed air or mechanical means. See SSPC.
Blast Profile	See anchor pattern. A cross sectional view of an abrasive blasted surface.
Bleaching	The fading of a color toward white generally caused by exposure to chemicals or ultraviolet radiation.
Bleeding	The diffusion of color matter through a coating from underlying surfaces causing color change.
Blistering	The formation of blisters in paint films by the local loss of adhesion and lifting of the film from the underlying substrate.
Block Filler	A thick, paint-like material used to smooth out very rough masonry surfaces like cinder block.
Block Resistance	The capability of a coating to resist sticking to itself when used on two surfaces that come into contact with each other, e.g. door and jamb; window sash and sill.
Blushing	A film defect which manifests itself as a milky appearance which is generally caused by rapid solvent evaporation or the presence of excessive moisture during the curing process.
Bonding	The attachment between a coating film and the underlying material to which it is applied.
Bounce Back	The rebound of atomized paint, especially when applied by conventional air spray methods.
Boxing	Mixing of coatings by pouring from one container to another.
Brittleness	The lack of resistance to cracking or breaking of a paint film when bent or flexed.
Brushability	The ease of applying a coating by brush.
Bubbling	A temporary or permanent film defect in which bubbles of air or solvent vapor are present in the applied film.
Build	The wet or dry thickness of a coating film.

Burnishing	The formation of shiny areas on a painted surface, as a result of rubbing or washing.
Calcium Carbonate	A mined material (chalk) that is used as an extender or filler for paint and caulk.
Catalyst	An accelerator, activator or curing agent which chemically increases the rate of reaction in a coating.
Cementitous Coatings	A coating containing Portland cement as one of its components held on the surface by a binder.
Chalking	The formation of a friable powdery coating on the surface of a paint film, generally caused by exposure to ultraviolet radiation resulting in a loss of gloss.
Checking	Cracks in the surface of a paint film.
Chime	The lip around the opening of a paint can into which the lid is placed.
Chipping	Small pieces of paint removed from the surface, typically a sign of physical damage incurred in the shipping or handling.
Clay	A white, mined mineral used as an extender-mostly in interior paints.
Cleaners	A detergent, alkali, acid or similar contamination removing material, which is usually water borne.
Coalescence	The formation of a continuous paint film when water evaporates from a latex system; fusing or flowing together of liquid particles.
Coalescent	An organic solvent used in latex paints that acts as a plasticizer. It helps the binder form a continuous film when applied.
Coat	The paint applied to a surface in a single application to form a film when dry.
Cobwebbing	Premature drying of a coating during spraying causing a spider web effect.
Cohesion	The forces which bind the particles of paint film together into a continuous film.
Cold Rolled Steel	Low carbon, cold-reduced, sheet steel. Differs from hot rolled steel by the absence of mill scale.
Color Fast	Nonfading.
Color Retention	The ability to retain its original color during weathering or chemical exposure.
Colorant	A concentrated liquid or dry color that is added to a paint to obtain a particular color.
Combustible Liquid	Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F (37.8 C)
Compatibility	The ability to mix with or adhere properly to other coating without detriment.
Complementary Colors	Two colors directly opposite one another on the color wheel.

Contrasting Colors	Colors separated by at least three others on the color wheel.
Corrosion	The decay, oxidation or deterioration of a substance (steel, concrete, and others) due to interaction with the environment. See also "Rust".
Corrosion Inhibitor	Any number of materials used to prevent the oxidation (rusting) of metals. May be a coating applied to the surface, a paint undercoat, an additive or a pigment.
Cracking	Splitting of a paint film usually as a result of aging.
Craters	The formation of small bowl shape depressions in paint films.
Cross Spraying	Spraying the first pass in one direction and the second at a right angle to the first providing more even film distribution.
Crosslinking	The setting up of chemical links between molecular chains to form a three dimensional network of connected molecules.
Curing Agent	A hardener or activator added to a synthetic resin to develop the proper film forming properties.
Curtains	Long horizontal runs in a coating film that occur on vertical surfaces when a coating is applied too heavily.
Cutting In	The painting of a surface adjacent to another surface that must not be painted. For example, painting the frame of a window but not the glass.
Degreaser	A chemical solution or compound designed to remove grease, oils and similar contaminants.
Delamination	The separation between layers of coats due to very poor adhesion.
Density	Mass per unit volume, usually expressed as grams per milliliter or pounds per gallon.
Descaling	The removal of mill scale or rust from steel by mechanical means, sometimes assisted by flame cleaning.
Dew Point	The temperature of a surface, at a given ambient temperature and relative humidity, at which water vapor in the air begins to condense.
Diluent	A portion of the volatile components of a coating which is not a true solvent and has minimal affect on the viscosity.
Drier	A chemical which promotes oxidation and subsequent drying of a paint film. Primarily used in oil base paints.
Dry Fog/Dry Fall	A coating which is designed to dry rapidly so that the overspray can be easily removed from the surfaces below.
Dry Time	Time allotted for an applied coating film to reach a set stage of cure or hardness.

Dry to Handle	The degree of cure at which a film will resist deformation due to handling.
Dry to Recoat	The time required for a cured film to dry prior to the application of a second coat.
Dry to Tack Free	A stage at which a coating film will form a skin to which dust will not adhere.
Dry to Touch	The state of dry at which a coating film will not transfer onto an item touched lightly against it.
Dulling	A loss of gloss or sheen.
Durability	The degree to which a paint or caulk withstands the destructive effects of the environment to which it is exposed, especially harsh weather conditions such as sunlight and salt air. The term also refers to interior applications, and the ability to withstand scrubbing.
Ease of Application	Characteristics of a paint or caulk that facilitate its application. e.g. non-splattering, good lapping, and good open time.
Efflorescence	Water soluble salts, deposited as moisture evaporates, on the exterior of brick or concrete.
Eggshell	An interior paint that has a low lustre, satin-like appearance. Its gloss level is between flat and semigloss.
Elasticity	The ability of paint or caulk to expand and contract with the substrate without suffering damage or changes in its appearance. Expansion and contraction are usually caused by temperature and humidity fluctuations.
Electrostatic Spray	The spray application of paint where the particles are charged causing them to be electrically attracted to the grounded surface.
Enamel	A term used to characterize a coating which has a glossy finish. A common term for alkyd coatings.
Etching	The treatment of a surface with an acid in order to dissolve loose particles or provide a profile.
Fading	Loss of gloss or sheen.
Fan Pattern	The geometry of a spray pattern.
Feather Edge	Reduced film thickness at the edge of a dry paint film in order to produce a smooth, continuous appearance.
Filler	A compound used to extend or bulk a coating to provide extra body or hiding power.
Film	A layer of coating or paint.
Film Build	The dry film thickness characteristics of a coat.
Film Integrity	The continuity of a coating free of defects.

Film Thickness Gauge	A device for measuring wet or dry film thickness.
Fineness of Grind	The degree of dispersion of particles within a liquid.
Fingering	A broken spray pattern delivering heavier paint to one area than another.
Flammable	Any substance easily ignited in the presence of a flame; any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F (37.8 c)
Flash Point	The lowest temperature of a liquid at which sufficient vapor is provided to form an ignitable mixture when mixed with air.
Flexibility	The degree at which a coating is able to conform to movement or deformation of its supporting surface without cracking or flaking.
Floating (Flooding)	A concentration of one of the ingredients of the pigmented portion of a paint at its surface giving rise to a color change.
Flow & Levelling	The degree to which a wet paint film can level out after application so as to eliminate brush marks and produce a smooth uniform finish.
Fluid Tip	The orifice in a spray gun to which the needle is seated.
Force Drying	The acceleration of drying by increasing the ambient temperature.
Fouling	Marine growth such as weeds or barnacle adhering to the surface.
Fungicide	A substance poisonous to fungi which retards or kills mold and mildew growth on the surface of coatings.
Galvanic Corrosion	Corrosion associated with the current of a galvanic cell made up of dissimilar electrodes.
Galvanized Steel	Cold rolled steel which has been coated with a thin layer of metallic zinc by hot dipping or electroplating to protect it from rusting.
Glazing Compound	A caulk, sealant, or putty that is used to seal a glass pane into its frame.
Gloss	The sheen or ability to reflect light.
Gloss Retention	The ability to retain the original sheen during weathering.
Grain	The direction, size, arrangement or appearance of the fibers in wood or veneer.
Grain Raising	The swelling and standing up of short, broken fibers of wood caused by absorbed liquids. Water is particularly inclined to produce this.
Grit	An abrasive blasting media obtained from slag and various other materials.
Hardboard	A generic term for any smooth, grainless panel manufactured primarily from compressed wood fibers. Used as exterior siding.
Hardener	An activator curing agent, catalyst or cross linking agent.

Hardness	The degree to which a material will withstand pressure without deformation from scratching.
Hardwood	Trees that have broad leaves (in contrast to conifer or softwoods.) The term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood. Examples are: oak, maple, ash, beech, walnut, and hickory.
Hiding	The ability of a coating to obscure the surface to which it is applied.
High Build	A term referring to a paint film which can produce a thick film in a single coat.
Holiday	Any discontinuity, bare or thin spot in a painted area.
Hot Rolled Steel	Steel which has been formed while still hot, generally characterized by the presence of bluish-black mill scale.
Hue	The basis of color, e.g. whether it is a red or green. Lighter or darker variations are still the same hue. Thus, a light red and a deep red are of the same hue.
Hydrocarbon	Extracts from petroleum such as gasoline, lubricating oils, solvents, etc.
Hydrophilic	Having an affinity for water; capable of uniting with or dissolving in water.
Hydrophobic	A substance which does not absorb or exhibit an affinity for water.
Immersion	Referring to an environment which is continuously submerged in a liquid, often water.
Impact Resistance	The ability to resist deformation or cracking due to a forceful blow.
Incompatibility	Unsuitable for use together because of undesirable chemical or physical effects.
Induction Time	The period of time between mixing of two component products and the moment they can be used.
Inert	Chemically inactive; resistant to corrosion.
Inhibitive Pigment	A pigment which assists in the prevention of the corrosion process.
Intercoat Adhesion	The adhesion between successive coats of paint.
Internal Mix	A spray gun in which the fluid and air are combined before leaving the gun.
Intumescent Coating	A fire retardant coating which, when heated, produces nonflammable gasses which are trapped by the film, converting it to a foam, thereby insulating the substrate.
Krebs Units (KU)	An arbitrary unit of viscosity for a Stormer viscosity instrument.
Lacquer	A coating comprised of a synthetic film forming which is dissolved in organic solvents and dries by solvent evaporation only.
Lacquer Thinner	Commonly used term used to describe a solvent blend of ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate and toluene.

Laitance	An accumulation of fine particles, loosely bonded, on the surface of fresh concrete, caused by the upward movement of water.
Lap	Region where a coat of paint extends over an adjacent fresh coat.
Latex	A fine dispersion of a solid resin in an aqueous medium. A common term used to describe water reducible coatings.
Lead-Free	Contains, by weight, less than 0.5% lead for industrial products and less than 0.6% lead in consumer products.
Leafing	The orientation of pigment flakes in a horizontal plane, usually aluminum.
Lifting	Softening and raising or wrinkling of a previous coat by the application of an additional coat; often caused by coatings containing strong solvents.
Light Reflectance Value (LRV)	The amount of light reflected from a painted surface.
Marbling	A decorative painting technique that imitates the figure and texture of marble.
Mastic	A term used to describe a heavy bodied coating.
Micron	A micrometer or one millionth of a meter.
MIL	One one-thousandth of an inch; 0.001 inches. Commonly used to denote coating thickness.
Mildew	A black, grey or brown fungus that can grow on the surface of paint or caulk and can lead to decomposition of the surface. It forms most often on areas that tend to be damp, and receive little or no sunlight.
Mildewcide	A chemical included in exterior paints and caulks that discourages mildew growth on the paint surface.
Mill Scale	A layer of iron oxide formed on the surface of steel plates during hot rolling; bluish in appearance. A general term that refers to the combination of dirt, rust, and general grime that forms on a ferrous metal surface.
Mineral Spirits	A refined petroleum distillate having a low aromatic hydrocarbon content and low solubility; suitable for thinning of alkyd coatings.
Miscible	Capable of mixing or blending uniformly.
Mist Coat	A thin tack coat usually applied to fill porous surfaces or aid in adhesion of a particular coating.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet. An informational document provided by the manufacturer regarding the safety and handling procedures and precautions for materials used in the workplace.
Mottled	Spots of different tones and colors next to each other resulting in a blotchy effect on the coating film.

Mudcracking	A paint film defect characterized by a broken net work of cracks in the film.
Muriatic Acid	Concentrated hydrochloric acid often diluted and used for etching concrete.
Nap	The fibers on a paint roller cover.
Naphtha/ V M & P Naphtha	A petroleum distillate solvent used mainly by professional painters to thin oil-based coatings and to clean up.
Nail-Head Rusting	The rusting of the exposed heads of iron nails. It can show through and discolor the coating covering it.
Nonferrous	A term used to designate metals or alloys that do not contain iron; example: brass, aluminum, magnesium.
Nonflammable	A compound which does not burn in the presence of a flame
Nonvolatile	The solid portion of the coating consisting of pigment and binder; it is the portion of the coating left after the solvent evaporates.
Opacity	The ability of a paint film to obscure or hide the color of the surface to which it is applied.
Orange Peel	The dimpled appearance of a dried paint film resembling the peel of an orange.
Overspray	Sprayed coating that is dry when it hits the surface resulting in dusty, granular adhering particles, reducing gloss an presenting a poor appearance.
Oxidation	A chemical reaction with oxygen. The formation of an oxide; the curing mechanisms for alkyds, or the rusting of iron or steel.
Passivate	To make a surface such as steel inert or unreactive, usually by chemical means.
Peeling	The detachment of paint from the surface in ribbons or sheets. It is the result of loss of adhesion and film integrity. Peeling can be intercoat, or down to the surface.
Permeability	The degree to which a membrane or coating film will allow the passage or penetration of a liquid or gas.
pH	A measure of acidity and alkalinity; pH 1-7 is acid and pH 7-14 is alkali.
Pickling	The treatment of steel for the removal of rust and mill scale by immersion in a hot acid solution containing an inhibitor.
Pigment	A finely ground natural or synthetic, insoluble particle adding color and opacity or corrosion inhibition to a coating film. It is one of the basic components of paint or caulk.
Pigment/Binder Ratio	A ratio of total pigment to binder solids in paint.
Pigment Volume Concentration (PVC)	The percent by volume occupied by pigment in the dried film of paint generally expressed as a percentage.

Pigment Grind	The action of dispersing a pigment in a liquid vehicle.
Pinholing	A film defect characterized by small, pore-like flaws in a coating which extend entirely through the film.
Plasticizer	An agent added to the resin to aid in flexibility.
Porosity	The presence of numerous minute voids in a substrate or cured material.
Pot Life	The length of time a paint material is useful after its original package is opened or a catalyst or other curing agent is added.
Potable Water	Water fit for human consumption; as in drinking water.
Primary Colors	Colors that cannot be produced by mixing any two other colors. They are: red, yellow, and blue.
Primer	The first coat of paint applied to a surface, formulated to have good bonding, wetting and inhibiting properties.
Profile	The term used to describe the anchor pattern of a surface by sandblasting, acid etching or similar method.
Resin	A group of organic materials, either natural or synthetic, which can be molded or dissolved.
Rheology	The science characterizing fluid deformation or flow.
Roller	A cylinder covered with lamb's wool, felt, foamed plastics or other materials used for applying paint.
Runs	Sagging and curtaining of a coating or paint film, usually caused by improper thinning, excessive film build or poor application techniques.
Rust	The reddish, brittle coating formed on iron or its alloys. It is a result of exposure to humidity or chemicals.
Sag Resistance	The ability of a paint to be applied at proper film thicknesses without sagging.
Salt Fog Test	A cabinet designed to accelerate the corrosion process in evaluating coatings; combines 100% humidity with a 5% salt concentration at 100 degrees F. in an enclosed cabinet.
Saponification	The decomposition of a paint's binder by alkali and moisture in a substrate. Saponified paint may deteriorate, lose its adhesion and become discolored; typical reaction between alkyds and galvanized metals resulting in peeling.
Satin Finish	A descriptive term generally referenced to paints with a 60 degree gloss reading between 10 and 40.
Scrubbability	The ability of a coating to resist wearing away or changing its original appearance when rubbed with a brush, sponge, or cloth and an abrasive soap.

Sealant	Often used as a synonym for "caulk." The word "sealant" usually means a compound that has greater performance than a caulk. i.e. it can accommodate movement in a joint or crack.
Sealer	A coating used on absorbent surfaces prior to painting.
Secondary Colors	Colors formed by mixing together two primary colors. They are: orange, green, and purple.
Semi-Transparent Stain	Stain that alters the natural color of the wood, yet allows the grain and texture to show through. The term is generally applied to exterior products, but technically applies also to interior wiping stains used for trim, furniture and floors.
Settling	The sinking of pigments, extenders or other solid matter in a paint, on standing in a container, with a consequent accumulation on the bottom of the can.
Shade	A shade is created when gray is added to a color. It is a darker variant of a color.
Shelf Life	The maximum time interval in which a material may be kept in a usable condition during storage.
Shellac	Alcohol-soluble, orange colored resin derived from lac. Used as a sealer and clear finish for floors, for sealing knots, and in "alcohol-based" primers.
Shop Primer	An inexpensive, rust inhibiting primer designed to protect steel from general weathering immediately after fabrication and before coating.
Shot Blasting	Abrasive blasting with round iron shot, or any material which retains its spherical shape.
Silicone	Compound used in the manufacture of binders that are characterized by outstanding heat resistance, high water repellency, and chemical resistance. A key ingredient in caulks and sealants.
Skinning	The formation of a solid membrane on the top of a liquid, caused by partial curing or drying of the coating during storage.
Softwood	The group of trees (fir, pine, spruce, hemlock) that is characterized by needles and being (for the most part) evergreen. The term does not refer to the hardness of the wood.
Solids by Volume	The percentage of the total volume occupied by nonvolatile compounds.
Solid Hide Stain	Exterior stain that obscures the natural color and grain of the wood, but still allows the texture to show through.
Solvent	A liquid in which another substance may be dissolved.
Solvent Entrapment	The encapsulation of solvent within a cured paint film due to improper drying conditions; results in a non-continuous film.

Spackling Compound	A powder mixed with water or a ready-mix compound that is used to fill large cracks in walls. It dries hard and can be sanded and painted, but does not tolerate much movement in the substrate.
Spar Varnish	Exterior varnish with good water resistance and the capability to resist weathering. Named for its original use on the spars of ships.
Specification	A set of instructions detailing the plan for coating of a project; a list a criteria for a coating.
Sponge Painting (Sponging)	Interior painting technique in which natural sea sponges are used to apply the final coat of paint.
Spot Prime	To apply a primer to those areas where paint has been removed or stripped to the original surface.
Spray Pattern	The configuration of coating sprayed on the surface.
Spread Rate	Coverage, usually at the specified dry film thickness.
Stain Resistance	The ability of a coating to resist soiling.
Stenciling	A method of applying a design by brushing or sponging paint through a cutout overlay placed on the surface.
Stripping	Removing old paint, varnish, etc., by using paint remover, sandpaper, heat gun, or other scraping tools. Also, the removal of wallpaper.
Substrate	The surface to be painted.
Surfactant Leaching	Also called water-spotting and weeping. It is often a tan-colored, glossy residue that can form on the surface when exterior latex paint is applied under conditions that are cool and damp, resulting in a slow drying of the paint. May not readily wash off, but generally will weather off within a months time.
Syneresis	Phase separation usually occurring in latex paint where the clear component of the paint (water and resins) separates from the pigmented portion and rises to the top of the container.
Tack Cloth	A fabric impregnated with a tacky substance (such as a slow drying varnish) that is used to remove dust from a surface after sanding or rubbing down, and prior to further painting. It should be stored in an airtight container to preserve its tackiness.
Talc	A white extender pigment used in paint; magnesium silicate. The base for talcum powder.
Thinners	A liquid (solvent) added to a coating to adjust viscosity.
Thermoplastic	Resins having the property of becoming soft upon the application of heat, but which regain hardness after cooling.

Thermosetting	Resins having the property of becoming insoluble or hard upon the application of heat.
Thixotropic	An adjective which describes full bodied material which undergoes a reduction in viscosity when shaken, stirred, or otherwise mechanically disturbed but which readily recovers its original full bodied condition upon standing.
Tint	A tint is created when white is added to a color.
Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2)	An expensive, high opacity, bright white pigment that is used as a prime pigment in paints, both latex and solvent.
Tone	A tone is created when black is added to a color.
Topcoat	The coating intended to be the last coat applied in a coating system.
Touch Up	Application of paint on small areas of painted surfaces to repair mars, scratches and places where the coating had deteriorated in order to restore the finish.
Trisodium Phosphate (TSP)	A cleaning compound based on an alkaline material. Because it contains phosphate, it may be banned in certain geographical areas.
Ultraviolet Absorber	A substance that absorbs UV radiation, and reduces or delays damaging UV effects to the coating or substrate.
Ultraviolet Radiation (UV)	The portion of the radiant energy of the sun's spectrum that causes damage to coatings, sealants, and the surface of unprotected wood.
Undercoat	A coat of paint, generally pigmented, that provides improved adhesion and/or maximized gloss and uniformity when used on new wood or over a primer.
Vapor Barrier	A moisture-impervious layer which prevents the passage of water into a material or structure.
Varnish	A liquid composition that is converted to a transparent solid film after being applied in a thin layer.
Viscometer	One of several types of instruments for measuring a liquid's viscosity.
Viscosity	A measure of fluidity of a liquid.
Voids	Holidays or holes in a coating.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	A measure of the total amount of organic compounds evaporating from a coating film, excluding water.
Volume Solids	The volume of the nonvolatile portion of a composition divided by the total volume expressed as a percent used to calculate coverage rate.
Washability	Ease with which washing will remove dirt from the surface of the paint without causing damage.
Water Blasting	Blast cleaning of metal using high velocity water.

Water Repellents	Exterior clear finishes that are specially formulated to cause water to bead up on the surface and minimize penetration of water into the substrate.
Water Spotting	A surface defect caused by water droplets depositing a circular ring of contaminants.
Weld Splatter	Beads of metal left adjoining the welding.
Wet Adhesion	The ability of dry paint or caulk to adhere to the surface in spite of wet conditions. This is of particular importance for exterior paints and caulks.
Wet Edge Retention	The length of time a newly applied coating can stand, then be brushed or rolled back without showing lap marks.
Wet Film Thickness	Thickness of a liquid film immediately after application, before it begins to dry.
Wet Sandblasting	The incorporation of water into the sandblasting operation in order to minimize dust.
White Rust	The oxide of zinc formed on galvanized metal.
Wire Brushing	Cleaning a surface with a wire brush, or wire power brush.
Wood Filler	Heavily pigmented product used to fill the grain of wood before undercoats or finishes are applied. Used on open-grain hardwoods such as oak, walnut and chestnut, as well as on furniture and trim.
Xylene	A flammable aromatic hydrocarbon solvent used in epoxies and fast drying alkyds.